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Hongkong, 12th June, 1915.

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Hongkong, 12th August, 1916.

SHANGHAI'S TRADE IN 1915.

A YEAR OF MARKED LOCAL PROSPERITY.

In his report on the Trade of Shanghai during 1915, Mr. F. S. Unwin, Commissioner of Customs, says:—

Notwithstanding the continued and ever-increasing disorganisation of commerce caused by the European war and not a little political unrest in China generally, Shanghai is able to look back on 1915 as a year of marked local prosperity. Though the aggregate volume of the trade is smaller than that of some recent years and the revenue consequently somewhat less, it is generally conceded that business has been good all round and that returns to traders have been exceptionally satisfactory, particularly in the case of exports. Owing partly, no doubt, to the restrictions imposed on the import trade by the war and an abnormal low silver exchange during the early part of the year, but largely to demand created by the war itself, the value of the Chinese produce shipped abroad exceeds that of the foreign goods imported for the first time in a half-century of the port's history, and the balance in favour of exports would have been considerably heavier had there been a sufficient supply of tonnage to carry all the cargo offering. As it was, the value of Chinese produce shipped abroad from Shanghai in 1915 exceeded all previous years' returns and was over 20 million taels higher than in 1910 and 1913—till now the record years.

The continued influx into the Settlements of wealthy Chinese and their families, the steady rise in the value of opium stocks, and the remarkable appreciation of the shares of rubber companies at the close of the year contributed to the development of Shanghai, ample evidence of which is to be seen in the extraordinary activity of the building trade, the largely increased demand for electric power, and the growing returns of the tramway and railway companies. More and more Shanghai tends to become a magnet for the wealth of the populous provinces it serves as market, manufacturing centre, and shipping port. Unfortunately, the attraction of the Settlements for the respectable and well-to-do Chinese resident and trader is shared by less desirable classes. Armed robberies have been frequent and too often have gone unpunished, owing to the inactivity of the house being too cowardly to give the alarm till too late. A study of the Municipal Police reports shows clearly that these robbers are by-products of the political plot-weaving and intrigue of which Shanghai has for long been the centre, making it a haven of unrest for swarms of malcontents, rowdies, and desperadoes of all shades.

REVENUE. The total collection, Hk. Tls. 11,400,000, is the lowest since 1910, being Hk. Tls. 630,000 less than that of the previous year. Whilst exports yielded a higher revenue than ever, viz. Hk. Tls. 2,360,000 more than during 1913, the record year, import duties show a considerable falling off. Tonnage dues have receded, as was to be expected in view of the shortage of ships all over the world. Opium duties and likin have also helped to contribute to the extent of Hk. Tls. 217,000 to the serious decline in revenue.

FOREIGN GOODS. The gross value of imports for 1915 was Hk. Tls. 203,000,000, representing a decrease of Hk. Tls. 35,000,000 on the return for 1914 and Hk. Tls. 40,000,000 less than in 1913. Opium, piece-goods, metals—in fact the import trade generally—shared in this decline. The outlook for piece-goods at the commencement of the year was far from bright, the then ruling local prices being lower than the rates at which the stocks on hand had been purchased. A marked improvement set in during June, and, although the feeling of uncertainty produced by the monarchical movement and the fluctuations of exchange acted as a brake on trade generally, business in all grades of piece-goods, especially grey and white shirtings, black cottons and velvets, was fairly brisk throughout the latter half of the year. Almost every kind of grey and white piece-goods was turned out by the Japanese and local mills and, their prices being much lower than similar English and American manufactures, their competition was keenly felt. The principal piece-goods showing decreases are grey shirtings and sheetings, drills, T-cloths, printed cottons, plain and figured cotton poplins, fancy woven cottons, velvets, velveteens, and velvet cords; whereas the importations of Japanese piece-goods, with the exception of crepes and crimps, show corresponding increases. Japanese jeans have arrived in enormous quantities—322,000 pieces, against 70,000 pieces in 1914 and 8,600 pieces in 1913. Russian prints have not maintained their phenomenal increase of 200 per cent. in 1914, having declined as compared with last year about 70 per cent. This, however, is mainly due to an embargo having been placed on the exportation of cotton goods from Russia during 1915. Cotton velvets and velveteens have decreased 80 per cent., as a result, no doubt, of changing fashion. Notwithstanding that Japanese blankets showed double the quantity of the previous year, the total importation of cotton blankets from abroad declined 50 per cent.—this being probably accounted for by the production of fairly large quantities by the local mills. Twills and linings increased, the latter by over 90 per cent. This is a comparatively new cloth for the Shanghai market and may come more into fashion in the future. Dyed figured cottons show a considerable decrease, owing to the shortage of dyes all over the world. Woollen and cotton unions, evidently reached high-water mark in 1912, since when they have declined steadily. Woollen imports, as was only to be expected owing to the demand to supply military requirements in Europe, have decreased by over 80 per cent. Silk and silk mixture piece-goods also dropped from Hk. Tls. 1,600,000 in 1914 to Hk. Tls. 1,100,000.

Owing to Germany's exclusion from the market, the import of artificial indigo declined considerably, about 27,000 piculs having passed the Customs in 1915, against 223,000 piculs in 1914 and 281,000 piculs in 1913. Aniline dyes, of a value amounting to Hk. Tls. 3,571,000, were imported at Shanghai during 1915. This dropped to Hk. Tls. 1,833,000 in the following year, but, although the value of dyes had risen enormously, the quantity which arrived in 1915 represented only a value of Hk. Tls. 122,000. These figures speak eloquently of the serious injury suffered by the aniline dye industry so far as Shanghai trade is concerned.

A considerable drop is also to be noticed in machinery, of which only 2,200,000 taels worth was imported in 1915, against over 4 million taels worth in 1914. When comparing these statistics it must be remembered that the European war has caused an unprecedented rise in freight and in prices of raw materials and labour in all manufacturing centres, necessitating a demand for very much higher prices from local consumers. Yet, in spite of all these drawbacks, a certain volume of business has been done in some kinds of machinery, notably cotton-spinning, for which several large contracts have been closed.

The total value of metal imported during 1915 declined by about 8 per cent. when compared with the previous year. During the latter half of the year it was almost impossible to import such goods from Great Britain and resort was had to the metal markets of America, from which country imports steadily increased. To give some idea of the general rise in the value of metals during 1915 it might be of interest to compare the local prices at the beginning and the end of the year, viz.:—Bar iron, Sh. Tls. 4.75 and Sh. Tls. 10; wire nails, Sh. Tls. 5.75 and Sh. Tls. 10; bamboo steel, Sh. Tls. 0 and Sh. Tls. 15 per picul respectively. As a result of Germany having been cut off from this trade, needles have fallen considerably, only 158,000 mille arriving in 1915, against 1,100,000 mille in 1914.

The total value of re-exports to foreign countries in 1915 was Hk. Tls. 14,503,000, an increase of over 60 per cent. on the result of the year before. A noteworthy feature of the re-export statistics is the large quantity of metals and dyes shown to have been purchased locally and re-exported to Europe at prices immensely profitable to the original importers.

The total value of re-exports to Chinese ports shows again a falling off of about 5 per cent., due principally to a decreased re-export of grey shirtings and sheetings, drills, jeans, T-cloths, aniline dyes, flour, wheat, white sugar, and sugar candy. The re-export of metals, cigarettes, and kerosene oil increased by 10 per cent.

CHINESE GOODS. The total value of Chinese goods exported abroad and coastwise amounted to Hk. Tls. 304,516,000, an increase of 30 per cent. on the returns of the preceding year, showing the healthy state of the Chinese export trade favoured by a low exchange and a continued demand for certain products. There was a large export of factory-made fancy native cloth, principally to Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, amounting to 250,000 pieces, or nearly five times the quantity sent abroad in 1914. Cotton yarn and notions were also exported in large quantities, a gain of about 30 per cent. being registered over 1914. The local cotton mills have turned out a large quantity of piece-goods, besides large quantities consumed locally, there were exported: sheetings, 607,000 pieces, as against 512,000 in 1914, and cotton flannels, value Hk. Tls. 78,300, as against Hk. Tls. 29,000 in 1914. Jeans especially were exported in large quantities, viz. 41,000 pieces, instead of 4,200 pieces in the year before. There are now in China over 1,000,000 spindles, producing upwards of 250,000,000 pounds of yarn, and 4,500 looms, producing more than 50,000,000 yards of cloth, annually. The bulk of the cotton manufacture is in Shanghai and its neighbourhood. Chinese cotton is only 2-inch to 2½-inch in staple and, used alone, is only suitable for spinning low counts. Until it can be grown of sufficiently long staple, for the higher counts Indian and American cotton will have to be mixed with it. Of these, no less than 340,350 piculs were imported from abroad during 1915, against 100,980 piculs in 1914 and 113,814 piculs in 1913. There was naturally a marked decline in the export of raw cotton, only 82,000 piculs having been shipped abroad during 1915. Since 1911 the export of this commodity has steadily declined, and this was further hampered by the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, China being unable to absorb nearly all its production. During March a few shipments were made to Italy and Holland. As regards the operations of the Shanghai Cotton Testing House, April was the third best month since the establishment, owing to large stocks having been purchased in that month. Generally, however, the year ending 31st July, 1915, was a lean one. The cotton crop in and around Shanghai was not good. Late sowing incidental to reaping a late wheat crop and, above all, a comparatively cool summer militated against a good harvest. The export to Europe and America in December was nil, in marked contrast to that of the same month in the year 1912-13. Native farmers will persist in sowing in May and early June instead of April, thereby curtailing the time required for the proper maturing of the crop.

Beans and peas for abroad show considerable falling off, whilst exports of bran have been doubled, owing to the great demand occasioned by the war. The export of Shanghai-milled flour has steadily continued to grow. There are in all 32 flour mills in the Yangtze Valley, producing over 60,000 sacks of wheat flour daily. Two are owned by Japanese, the remainder by Chinese. The development of the flour-manufacturing industry in Shanghai is of recent date, seven out of 15 mills now under operation having been established since 1914. The principal reason for this is to be found in the want of sufficient capital to finance it, and the fact that the area of wheat supply being limited, when crops were bad the mills had to be closed. For two or

three years in succession, however, there have been excellent harvests of wheat in the Yangtze Valley, and the suppression of poppy plantation and the opening of the Tai-Pu Railway have had the effect of encouraging wheat-growing. Owing to the war and the practical stoppage of the American flour supply, the Shanghai product has been in great demand all over China. In the Kiangpoh district there are five mills—at Haichow, Tungchow, Taingkiangpu, Kaoya, and Tai-chow. From the two last-named places flour is shipped to Shanghai via Chinkiang. At Shanghai wheat grown in the Wushu district is principally used. The quantity of American flour imported during the years 1913, 1914, and 1915 was 166,465, 83,018, and 8,041 piculs respectively; the shipments of Shanghai flour to Chinese ports for the same years were 1,492,000, 1,898,000, and 2,809,000 piculs, and, whereas no Chinese-milled flour was sent abroad in either 1913 or 1914, no less than 118,130 piculs left the country under special Government authority in 1915. China is thus in a position not only to supply her own needs but to send large quantities of flour abroad.

There were considerable increases in antimony ore, pig iron, and quicksilver, the prices of which have risen 200 per cent. since the outbreak of war.

Silk is another article which shows big increases when compared with 1914. White raw reeled silk to the amount of 10,500 piculs was sent abroad in 1915, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. on that of the year previous and 1,000 piculs more than in 1913. Steam flature silk also progressed, nearly 30,000 piculs, value Hk. Tls. 21,000,000, having been exported abroad during the year under review. The beginning of the year found the raw silk trade of Shanghai in general recovering from the heavy decline in prices following the outbreak of war.

The demand for silk in America increased, owing to the great prosperity there and the difficulty of getting woollen and cotton goods in Europe. A sudden demand has sprung up for white silk for the Canton market, where floods destroyed a large part of the crops during the summer of 1915. In September, 1915, America began to buy heavily, traders having realised that it was impossible to force prices down, and the market remained steady up to the close of the year.

Black tea, green tea, and brick tea all show gratifying increases, in spite of the serious decline in the rouble, which affected to some extent the purchasing power of the Russian tea-agents. The export of black tea especially was nearly 40 per cent. more than that of the previous year.

During 1915 about 4,000 piculs of the egg preparation known as melange, valued at Hk. Tls. 33,000, left Shanghai for abroad. This cargo was for the most part brought here from Nanking, and the success of this enterprise will in all probability help towards the starting of a similar venture here.

The total value of Chinese imports has increased roughly by 40 per cent. To this increase the following articles have contributed: bean-cake, over 2,000,000 piculs having been imported during 1915 compared with only 600,000 piculs of the year before; wheat, 1,300,000 piculs, an increase of over 200 per cent.; raw cotton, over 100 per cent.; and flour, 99 per cent. The import of sugar shows an improvement of about 10 per cent. on the results of 1914 and leaf tobacco about 45 per cent.

SHIPPING. The total tonnage entered and cleared under all flags amounted to only 16,850,000 tons, the lowest figure recorded for over eight years and 2,000,000 tons less than in the previous year. In this decline the British flag lost over a million tons and the German flag about the same amount. On the other hand, Japanese tonnage gained over 400,000 tons on the figures for 1914 and 100,000 tons on those for 1913—the record year. American and Norwegian shipping declined somewhat, whilst Danish and Dutch show increases in tonnage. The beginning of the year, owing to the dearth of tonnage caused by the war, the London Conference was forced to place certain limitations upon cargo, especially cereals, and the rates of freight to Europe and the United States were increased by 75 per cent. on account of the serious congestion of cargo at Marseilles and Genoa due to labour shortage. In April the rates again rose; added to this the fact that the Pacific Mail steamers were to be taken off the run, thereby causing rates once more to soar until they reached a point which was about 100 per cent. higher than the tariff in force before the war. Following on the withdrawal of five steamers belonging to the Pacific Mail line came the news of landslides in the Panama Canal, which was closed to navigation. Towards the end of the year a sailing vessel, the *Daylight*, loaded for New York via the Cape, an event which has not occurred for many years past. Just when matters were rapidly approaching a crisis, the British Government released some of the Canadian Pacific Company's steamers, and this helped to render the situation as regards freight rates via the Pacific to the United States of America less precarious. During the year coasting tonnage maintained a fairly high average and ended up with an increase.

POPULATION. In October a census of the foreign population of Shanghai was taken, and the total found was 18,513 persons, exclusive of those living in the French Settlement and outside roads under the control of the French Municipal Council—an increase of 400 per cent. on the census return of 1893.

FEEDING SUMMER VISITORS. Representatives of the larger Bavarian towns recently met in conference at the ministry of the Interior in Munich, in order to concert a general scheme for the feeding of summer visitors. It was agreed that this could only be successfully carried out by obtaining supplies from the central offices in Berlin, or from the native countries of the foreigners.

A BATTLEFIELD RECONCILIATION.

A French soldier, wounded in a recent attack on the German trenches, describes a touching and dramatic experience in an Amiens newspaper. He says:—

"Quite near me lay two soldiers mortally wounded; one, a Bavarian, young and fair-haired, with a gaping wound in his stomach, was lying close to a young Frenchman, hit in the side and head. Both were in horrible pain, groaning piteously."

"In the midst of my own distress I saw a feeble movement on the part of the Frenchman, who painfully slipped his hand under his coat for something hidden away in his breast. At last he drew forth his hand, and in it a little silver crucifix, which he pressed to his lips. Feebly but clearly he began, 'Hail, Mary, full of Grace.'"

"Then, as I watched, I saw something which moved me to tears. The Bavarian opened his blue eyes, which were already glazing with approaching death, turned his head toward the Frenchman, and with a look not of hate but almost of love, finished in a murmur the prayer, 'Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of death.' The eyes of the two men met and they understood each other. They were two Christians who, companions in a like misfortune, wished to die as Christians."

In a sublime outburst of charity the Frenchman held out his crucifix to the other, who kissed it, and taking him by the hand, said, 'Having served our country, let us go to God reconciled.'"

Their eyes closed, a shiver ran through their bodies, and they passed away. The sun, disappearing behind a purple cloud, shed a golden gleam on the two blood-stained bodies."

THE WESTERN BATTLEGROUND.

The theatre selected for the Anglo-French effort is more favourable than that to which Lord French was necessarily restricted last year. It is an agricultural, not a mining, district, and there are none of those extensive villages and agglomerations such as are grouped round the mining centres further north, which afforded the Germans such useful points of support. In Picardy, on the Somme, the ground is open and only slightly hilly. The villages are small and contain only a few hundred inhabitants in ordinary times, while there is a better field of fire for our guns and more scope for employing superior forces. There is a fair field and no favour. The country is more diversified than it is further to the north, and it may be said to be more tactically favourable for an attacking side than the country between La Bassée and the sea. With so formidable an army in front of it, the Somme, the ground, it will be very difficult for the Germans to remove troops from any point along that front to meet the particular offensive operation.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. E. J. S. Vaughan, who resigned his position in the Kobe office of Messrs. Dowell & Co., Ltd., in the early part of 1915 and went home to volunteer for active service, has been gazetted Captain. Mr. Vaughan, on arrival in England, was given a commission in the 9th Battalion of the East Kent Regiment, "The Buffs," and has been in the trenches in France since last September attached to the 13th Middlesex Regiment. He is now gazetted Captain in the 13th Middlesex.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth inform us that they are advised by wire of the declaration of the following interim dividends:—
Malaka Pinda Rubber Estates, Ltd., 3rd interim dividend, 5 per cent., payable on the 29th instant.
Malakoff Rubber Co., Ltd., interim dividend of 10 per cent., payable on the 2nd September.
The Singapore market for local Rubber shares is generally firmer, the following being the latest quotations (Straits Currency) to hand by wire:—
Malaka Pindas, buyers \$2, sellers \$2.15.
Malakoffs, buyers \$1.80, sellers \$3.10.
Ayer Panas, buyers \$9.80, sellers \$10.10.

PATRIOTISM IN SCOTTISH PRISONS.

The annual report of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland [Col. 8265] states that in 1915 the number of commitments to prison was 27,340, as compared with 43,535 in 1914, the proportion of commitments per 1,000 of the population being 5.72, as against 8.54 in 1914. These figures are the lowest recorded since 1889. Among the causes contributing to the decrease the Commissioners mention the fact that many who, by reason of their inability to resist the desire for change of occupation, have in the past found themselves drifting out of employment into vice and idleness, have been able to secure variety of employment without intervals of destitution and so to live on honest earnings. Prisoners, generally, it is stated, have behaved and worked better than could have been expected, considering the fact that there is among them a larger proportion than usual of persons physically and mentally in poor condition. Many have shown willingness to assist in the production of articles required by the military authorities, and in some cases they have asked to be permitted to work overtime and, in a few cases of emergency, on Sundays.

RAPID PROMOTION.

The Petrograd Journal Official announces the unusual promotion of a non-commissioned officer of Dragoons named Gadovski to be colonel. The Press, commenting on this signal honour, suggests that Gadovski was instrumental in preventing danger to the lives of the Emperor and the Empress.

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H. K. 12th Aug. 1916.

CORRESPONDENCE. RE THE CANTON CASUALTIES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—We have read with interest the article by your Special Correspondent in Tuesday's issue of your paper, entitled "The Canton Casualties, How the Many Wounded are Tended." For the information of your readers, I would like to explain that the official name of the hospital referred to as the "American Hospital" is the Canton Hospital. This hospital is really an International institution, chiefly British and American, both the British and American Consuls-General at Canton being Trustees, and the officers and members chiefly British and American. In order to receive more active support from the Chinese community, several Chinese gentlemen are being invited to serve on the Directorate. As the majority of the staff have usually been American, and several of the American Foreign Mission Boards staffed the institution for nearly three-quarters of a century, it is sometimes spoken of as the American Hospital. Many of the successive Governors of Hongkong have been Vice Presidents and members of the Society which owns and conducts the hospital. H.E. Sir Henry May and a number of gentlemen in Hongkong, Foreign and Chinese, as well as the foreign merchants and missionaries of Canton have subscribed liberally to the hospital funds this year. These donations will be suitably acknowledged in the Annual Report.

Up to date, over one hundred and thirty wounded soldiers and civilians have been treated in the hospital—all, of course, serious cases. Were the first aid at the front more efficient many more would be saved. A great many are practically moribund when they reach the hospital. Where there is the slightest chance of saving lives by operation to extract the bullets, and shrapnel, and repair the damage done, operations are performed. This is a very expensive position, however. Knowing that the wounded would die, otherwise the hospital will continue caring for all of the wounded brought in, trusting that the funds will be forthcoming. Most of the civilians brought in have been of the farmer and boat population, unable to pay a cent for treatment, dressings or food. A number of children, also, have been treated.

In response to a special appeal, H.E. Lung Tai Kwong, the Governor-General, has sent the hospital a thousand dollars. This will help, but is not nearly enough. Unfortunately, this is by no means an opportune time to raise funds in Canton, as most of the wealthy Chinese have fled to Hongkong and Macao, and there is no business here. We hope that the wealthy Chinese who are safely away from danger will remember the poor unfortunates who have to remain, and assist the Canton Hospital in caring for the wounded.

The Managing Board and Staff of the hospital will be extremely obliged if you will exert your great influence in securing funds for this hospital from the Chinese Relief Societies.

It will probably interest many of your subscribers and readers, who are connected with this institution, to know that the Canton Hospital—the Chinese name for which, the "Pek Tsai Yeh Yen," is a household word throughout South China—is now 83 years old, having been founded in 1835, originally called the "Ophthalmic Hospital." It is the oldest hospital in China or the Orient. This is the institution which introduced the science of western medicine into the Empire of China. The Canton Medical Missionary Society, originally known as the Medical Missionary Society in China, was founded by the merchants and missionaries of Canton in 1838. The first president was Dr. T. R. Colledge, physician to the East India Company and to H.B.M. Commission. Dr. Wm. Jardine, one of the founders of the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., presided at the first meeting. The Charter members comprised six gentlemen who by the payment of five hundred dollars or more, became Directors for life, namely, Messrs. Lancelotti, Dent, Robert Inglis, Wm. Jardine, James Matheson, Framjee Pestonjee and J. C. Whitman, and twenty-six who by the payment of one hundred dollars became members for life, including Howqua, the famous Chinese who was the senior hong merchant.

The Chief Superintendent of British Trade, Sir G. B. Robinson, Bart., remarked of this Society in 1841, that "That was the good thing of my life."

The hospital records show that over two million patients have been treated by this hospital and its dispensaries, and one hundred and fifty thousand operations have been performed. This hospital probably has the world's record for the number and success of the operations for stone in the bladder, over 2,500 and 200 pounds of stone have been removed from these patients. It is one of the largest hospitals in China, having three hundred beds for patients.

Though so many of the wretchedly poor are treated in this hospital, coming from all parts of this and neighbouring provinces, the highest officials, including Viceroy and Tartar Generals, and the leading gentry and merchants, have been glad to avail themselves of the services of the hospital physicians.

For over half a century, since 1862, the officials and wealthy Chinese have subscribed to the funds of the hospital. Unfortunately, owing to the frequent revolutions and other troubles from flood,

(Continued on next column.)

HONGKONG'S WATER SUPPLY.

The water return for the Colony for July shows that the storage in the City and Hill district on July 31st was 798.78 million gallons, against 603.24 million gallons in the same period last year. The total consumption in the same district was 199.35 million gallons, which, on an estimated population of 285,219, gives an average daily consumption per head of 24.2 gallons. In the corresponding period in 1915 the consumption by a population of 281,019 was 184.97 million gallons, giving a consumption per head per day of 22.8 gallons. In the Kowloon district water works the total storage was 352.50 million gallons. In July, 1915, it was at the same figure. The consumption during the month by a population of 98,450 was 40.74 million gallons, giving a daily consumption per head of 13.3 gallons. The amount consumed in July, 1915, by 98,450 people was 34.18 million gallons, on an average daily consumption per head of 11.4 gallons. The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN SIAM.

"DOING THEIR LITTLE BIT."

At a meeting which took place recently at the British Court House, Bangkok, the British Minister in the chair, it was unanimously decided to form a Committee consisting of representatives of all British nationalities resident in Siam, for the purpose of collecting funds in order to present H.M. Government with fighting aeroplanes, a movement which has already met with enthusiastic response in various parts of the world.

The Chairman announced that the promoters of the scheme had already received the promise of over 18,000 teals before the meeting, after which Mr. Adam addressed those present and explained in detail what had been carried out in similar respect in other parts of the world. Subscriptions were thereupon rapidly announced, some being for very large amounts. One prominent and respected member of the British-Chinese Community alone signed for 6,000 teals, while various well-known Sikh residents and other Indians of the different races represented made donations of conspicuous sums individually, ranging from 2,500 teals downwards. Thus the initial success of the movement was fully assured, for before the close of the meeting it was ascertained that close upon 90,000 teals had been already given or promised, i.e., more than enough for the first fighter.

famine and fire, which have afflicted this province during the past few years, it has been very difficult to secure funds locally, and so at this time of stress it is difficult for the hospital to take care of all of the wounded.

During the wars and revolutions that China has been engaged in during the past 83 years, the Canton Hospital has always taken a leading part in caring for the wounded. During the Franco-Chinese war of 1844, by request of the Viceroy Chang Chi Tung, a foreign physician and some nurses from this hospital were sent to the military camp at Formosa to care for the wounded soldiers. Thus this hospital has always been of great service to the Chinese people, who can now show their appreciation in a substantial manner.

The wounds treated now vary very much in severity, some, where no bones have been struck, getting well in a few days, others receiving terrible injuries. Very few shell wounds have been seen; this is probably accounted for by the fact that the gunners are not very good shots. Several cases of wounds of the abdomen and intestines, of which so much has been written on and have done well.

The Hospital has a good modern equipment, but has unfortunately no X-ray apparatus. Mr. Chan Lim Pak, proprietor of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank here, has collected \$1,000, of which he has most generously given \$500 himself, to provide the Hospital with one, but \$500 more are needed.

A great misfortune the Hospital has had, is that now, when it is most needed, the new high-pressure sterilizing apparatus has broken down. Owing to lack of funds it cannot be repaired (the estimate for repairing it is \$500). The lack of this apparatus entails an immense amount of extra work on the already much-overworked staff, as the wounded are brought in at all times of the day and night, needing immediate operation.

—Faithfully yours,
WHALAM REYNOLDS
(Chairman of the Managing Board).
J. O. THOMSON, M.D., C.M.
(Hon. Treasurer, Chairman of the Staff.)
August 9th, 1916.

ABSENCE OF POLICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I must call the attention of the Authorities to the complete absence of police in Wanchai District.

There have been several disturbances among the low class of Chinese, etc., and but for the interference of some soldiers and civilians passing by, many mishaps might have taken place. At night especially not a shadow of any guardian of peace is to be seen in this District.

Either European or Indian constables ought to be stationed there. Chinese lunkongs are quite useless, for they will be the first to skidaddle whenever there is a row.

Why are not the Reserves made use of?—Yours truly,
A RESIDENT.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDER BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

Gr. W. C. Jackson having joined 1st allotted Corps No. 2018 and posted to No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.
Pte. R. M. Austin having joined 1st allotted Corps No. 2019 and posted to Scouts Company (No. 3 Section).

RESIGNED.
No. 1350 Pte. D. C. Boudel is permitted to resign from 26th July, 1916, is hereby cancelled.

LEAVE.
Corps order No. 1 of 25th May, 1916, is cancelled from this date.

No. 1502 Pte. J. C. Fletcher is granted 1 month's leave from 8th August, 1916.
No. 2001 Spr. A. Kintoss is granted 1 month's leave from 8th August, 1916.
No. 1750 Spr. F. Garcia is granted 2 months' leave from 8th August, 1916.
No. 1923 Pte. A. L. Ramsay is granted 1 month's leave from 8th August, 1916.
No. 1244 Pte. C. C. Stark is granted 13 months' leave from 12th August, 1916.
No. 1475 Lt.-Cpl. B. S. Setna is granted 14 days' leave from 11th August, 1916.
No. 1862 Pte. E. W. L. Martin is granted 1 month's extension of leave from 26th August, 1916.

TRANSFER.
No. 1588 Pte. H. E. Hollands is transferred from No. 2 Section Artillery Battery to Scouts Company (No. 3 Section) from this date.

PROMOTIONS.
The undermentioned promotions in the Artillery Battery have been made with effect from 9th August, 1916:—
To be Sergeant—No. 1372 Gr. R. Henderson.
To be Corporal—No. 1394 Bombr. J. C. Finch and No. 1210 Bombr. W. F. Bassford.

To be Acting Corporal—No. 945 Bombr. J. L. Macpherson.
To be Bombardier—No. 1374 Gr. J. M. Jack, No. 1332 Gr. H. T. Beath, No. 1370 Gr. A. G. MacDonald, and No. 1326 Gr. W. Seath.

ENGINEER COMPANY.
The undermentioned members are raised to the "Proficient" rate of Engineer Pay from 1st August, 1916:—
Electricians—N. 1940 Spr. A. W. Juster, No. 1497 Spr. A. G. Tickle, No. 1871 Spr. D. W. Munton, No. 1974 G. N. Manley, No. 1460 Spr. L. B. Gomes, No. 1747 Spr. C. Dickens, No. 1972 Spr. E. L. Stainfield (Attached), J. Sim.
Engineer Driver—No. 1893 Spr. Warren Smith.

The undermentioned member Engineer Company is reduced to 6d. rate for one month from 1st August, 1916:—
No. 1924 Spr. M. T. H. Blake.

PARADES.
Monday, 14th inst.:—
5.15 p.m.—Left, Centre, Right Sections M.G. Co., Scouts Co., and Civil Service Co. outside Courts of Justice, and proceed by car to Happy Valley.
5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units at Headquarters under Corpl. Grimes.

Tuesday, 15th inst.:—
5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units at Headquarters.
5.30 p.m.—Signalling Section "A," "B," and "C" classes at R. A. Theatre.
5.30 p.m.—Mounted Section on Polo Ground.

Wednesday, 16th inst.:—
5.30 p.m.—Signalling Section "A" class at R. A. Theatre.
Thursday, 17th inst.:—
5.30 p.m.—Signalling Section "A," "B," and "C" classes at R. A. Theatre.

Friday, 18th inst.:—
5.30 p.m.—Recruits of all units at Headquarters. C. M. S. Wicheell, and Corpl. Grimes will attend.
5.30 p.m.—Artillery Battery, 10 pr. B.L. gun drill at Gun Club Hill. Sergt. Bragley will attend. H.K. residents parade at Star Ferry Wharf, H.K., 5 p.m.

Saturday, 19th inst.:—
2.30 p.m.—Engineer Coy. Musketry Pt. 1. Trained men on King's Park Range.
Sunday, 20th inst.:—
9.00 a.m.—Engineer Coy. Musketry Pt. 1. Trained men on King's Park Range.

DETAILS.
On duty 20th inst.—Civil Service Co.
On duty 21st inst.—No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty.
On duty 22nd inst.—Left Sec. M.G. Co.
On duty 23rd inst.—Right Sec. M.G. Co.
On duty 24th inst.—No. 2 Sec. Art. Batty.

On duty 25th inst.—Scouts Co.
On duty 26th inst.—Scouts Co.
Orderly Officer from 20th to 26th inst.—Lieut. Rees.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt.
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG AND DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The following letter of thanks from Dr. Barnardo's Homes to Hongkong helpers was received by the last mail:—
18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

5th July, 1916.
DEAR MADAM,—It gives me much pleasure to send you my official receipt for the draft for £20 contained in your letter of the 7th June to hand to-day. I note with much interest that this amount represents the proceeds of Sale and donations during Lent by Ladies of Hongkong, and I shall be glad if you will kindly convey an expression of my thanks to all who have shared in the gift. War-time difficulties have greatly added to our burdens, and the problem of providing food for our large family is not an easy one. I am, therefore, most grateful for the help you have forwarded. With thanks to you personally—I am, faithfully yours,
WILLIAM BAKER
(Honorary Director).

Mrs. H. E. POLLOCK,
Burrington,
118, Peak, Hongkong.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAILS.
On duty from the morning of Sunday, 13th inst., to the morning of Sunday, 20th August, "B" Co.
Next for duty, "A" Co.
Orderly Officer for the same period—Lieut. Blason.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 19TH AUGUST.
Monday, 14th August:—
Signalling Section on the Cricket Ground under Instructor Sergt. E. E. Mitchellmore. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks under Instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Tuesday, 15th August:—
"A" Co. at 5.30 p.m. on the Cricket Ground. Dress: Drill order.
Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 3.30 p.m. under Instructor Staff Sgt. M. Sergt. Talbot. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 16th August:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Drill Instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 17th August:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground under Drill Instructor Sergt. Oxberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.
Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks under Instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Members of the Machine-gun Section will not be required to attend parades with their Companies unless specially ordered to do so.

Friday, 18th August:—
"B" Co. at 5.30 p.m. on the Cricket Ground. Dress: Drill order.
Signalling Section on the Cricket Ground under Instructor Sergt. E. E. Mitchellmore. Dress: Clean fatigues.

SIGNALLING SECTION.
The undermentioned Signallers will from this date be included in the establishment of the Companies as under, but they will only parade with their Companies when specially ordered to do so.

"A" Company: Corpl. Hill, Ptes. Goldsmith, Martin, Cossart, Mayes, Carter.
"B" Company: Sergt. Mitchellmore, Ptes. Higginbotham, Rolfe, Melbourne, Plummer, Graham, Mattingly.

TRANSFER.
Private C. D. Melbourne is transferred from "D" Company to "B" Company.

CORRECTION.
Order No. 63 of 4th inst. Struck off—Strength No. 244 Pte. R. Grey substitute No. 395 Pte. A. Grey, "B" Co.

STRENGTH.
Pte. J. J. Falconer having joined is allotted Corps No. 615 and posted to "B" Co. Platoon 6.
Pte. H. E. Hayward having joined is allotted Corps No. 616 and posted to "A" Co. Platoon 2.

Pte. G. H. Cuthill having joined is allotted Corps No. 617 and posted to "B" Co. Platoon 7.

CORRESPONDENCE.
All communications intended for the Adjutant are to be addressed to Volunteer Headquarters until further notice.

G. H. WAKEMAN, Major,
Commanding, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MACAO VOLUNTEERS.
The officers, sergeants and constables of the Police Reserve have been invited by Captain da Silva Rosa, Commandant of the Macao Volunteers Corps, to be present on the occasion of the Review which will take place in that Colony on Friday, August 25th, the second anniversary of the formation of the Corps. Members desirous of accepting the invitation will inform Inspector Alves, Union Insurance Company, Queen's Buildings.

A picked detachment from No. 2 Company will be selected by the O.C. Members will leave Hongkong at 8 a.m. on Friday, August 25th, and return the next day.

NO. 2 PLATOON.
All members of this Platoon (Sections 3 and 4), except those warned for duty on the dates named, will parade at Central Station at 6 p.m. sharp on Monday and Thursday, August 14th and 17th. Uniform, helmets and rifles. Chief Inspector Mason will take charge.

NO. 4 COMPANY.
Will report at Central Station at 6 p.m. sharp on Tuesday and Friday, August 15th and 18th. Uniform, helmets and rifles. Sergeant-Major Roylance will take charge.

HEADQUARTERS CLUB.
M. J. D. Stephens, Esq., has become a Founder Member. The British American Tobacco Company, Ltd., F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (H.).

Experience is what a wise man gets at the expense of others and the foolish man gets at his own.

"I protest against music written by the enemy being played at a charity entertainment the other day. I referred to my programme. And there I saw the announcement:—Henry VIII. Dances—German."

To be happy you must forget yourself and remember others.

Mr. Louis Harcourt stated in the House of Commons that 37 ships were building in Britain for either Allied or neutral orders, averaging over 7,000 tons gross.

The British Government has promised £10,000 for the finding of Lord Kitchener's body and various sums of money for the recovery of documents, etc., which went down with the *Merchery*.

The Malay States may be proud of the fact that no less than 14 Military Crosses, or more than 10 per cent. of the total number awarded, have been won by men from that country.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PARCELS

for the Expeditionary Forces in

FRANCE, MESOPOTAMIA, SALONICA, EGYPT, AFRICA,
THE NORTH SEA AND PRISONERS-OF-WAR
IN GERMANY.

FOOD DELICACIES, SMOKING REQUISITES, AND CAMP COMFORTS.

"ACTIVE SERVICE" PARCELS.

These Parcels are very popular at the Front and also with the Prisoners-of-War, being of varied interest and made up of acceptable commodities:

MAGGI'S CONSOMME. SOUP SQUARES.
COFFEE AND MILK. PLAIN CHOCOLATE.
CIGARETTES. TOBACCO.
STRAWBERRY JAM. POTTED MEATS.
PURE RICH CREAM. TOFFEE AND SWEETS.
BISCUITS. TEA.
BRIAR PIPES. SARDINES.
ETC. ETC. ETC.

These Parcels can be varied in dozens of different ways.

PACKED AND POSTED TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE WAR AREA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

THE FINEST HOUSEHOLD STORE IN THE EAST.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO. LTD. AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	...
Return " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	...
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	...
Return " " " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	...

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 12th AUGUST, 1916.	SUNDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1916.
8 a.m. HONAM. 10 p.m. HONGSHAN.	8 a.m. HONGSHAN. 5 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. TAI SHAN, Tons 1,000. Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.	S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651. Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
--	--

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th AUGUST, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN". Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m. N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI. Departure from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m. Departure from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.
--

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA TEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, 668 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 569 tons. Once a week, the steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers <i>LENNAMEN</i> and <i>SAHNU</i> . These vessels have superior cable accommodation and are lighted through out by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin. Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the— HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.
--

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY
Nong-Hongkong Hotel Co. Ltd. Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders at the Co.'s Hotel.
3.30 a.m.—Auction of Stock-in-Trade of 10 Chs. J. Guupp & Co., at Alexandra Buildings, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

TO-NIGHT
9.15 p.m.—"The Pallade," at Kowloon.

Monday, 14th Aug.:—
10.20 a.m.—Auction of Stock-in-Trade of Chs. J. Guupp & Co., at Alexandra Buildings, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

[624-3]

The Best American Make

ARROW COLLARS

VERY SUPERIOR IN FIT AND IN WEAR—IT PAYS TO ASK FOR THEM.

B. MONTIETH WEBB & CO.,

Hongkong. China Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DESPEDIDA.

JULIO ALBERTO BASTO, retirando-se desta colonia e não dispondo de tempo para pessoalmente se despedir das pessoas de suas relações e amizade fa-lo por este meio, oferecendo-lhes os seus limitados préstimos na Africa Oriental Portuguesa.

Hongkong, 10 de agosto de 1916. [1060]

WANTED.

SHIP'S DOCTOR for immediate appointment. Apply to—

Box No. 12,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1916. [1001]

WANTED.

OFFICE ASSISTANT (British) wanted with some experience. Apply—

Box No. 13,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1916. [1002]

WANTED.

JUNIOR OFFICE ASSISTANT (British) required. Apply—

Box No. 14,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1916. [1003]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 21st day of August, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at the Peak, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a **CROWN RENT** to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Tax King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Area	Annual Rent	Upset Price.
1	100	At the Peak	100 feet by 100 feet	One lot of Crown Land	10,000 sq. ft.	10/6 (about)	1,000

Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [1004]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Chartered Steamers

"SANGOLA,"
Arrived Hongkong on 11th Aug. 1916,
FROM BOMBAY COLOMBO AND
SPEAKS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Persian Gulf or S. A. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. C.A.'s Steamers
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. FARR,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [1]

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on **SUNDAY**, August 13th, the Supply of **ELECTRICITY** will be **DISCONTINUED** as from 6 A.M. to 11 A.M. to enable the Work in progress at the Power Station to be continued.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [3936]

NOTICE.

On and after the 12th instant, Mr. T. DAIGO will take charge of the Hongkong Office of the **TOKYO KISSEI KAISHA**.

K. DOI,
Agent.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [3935]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN NURSE, by English family in Tsingtau, to take charge of three children, aged 4, 3 and 1. Good wages. Healthy climate.

Apply to
Mrs. LOCKER,
115, The Peak.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [3934]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 12th August, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to 30th June, 1916, with the Report of the Directors and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting. The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from 4th to 12th August, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1916. [3932]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of **CHS. J. GAVER & Co.** to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY) AND MONDAY, the 12th and 14th August, 1916, commencing each day at 10.30 A.M., on their Premises, **ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, CHATER ROAD, VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE**, comprising—

Gold and Gem Jewellery: English, American and Swiss 18ct. and 14ct. Watches; Silver and Nickel Watches; Diamonds; Pearls; Marine Chronometers; Liquid Steering Compasses; Log Rotators; Sinks; Thomson Compass Cards; Board of Trade and Standard Mercurial Barometers; Megaphones; Anemometers; T. Squares; Set Squares; Curves; Microscopes; Thermometers; Spirit Levels; Surveying Chains and Arrows; Admiralty Charts; Nautical Books; Optical Sundries, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On View from 10th August.
Terms:—Cash.

J. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1916. [3934]

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with about regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for **ACUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c.**, complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings. [3934]

SPEND YOUR VACATION

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5,000 FEET above SEA LEVEL.

65° F. AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

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GOLF, TENNIS, POLO.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING TO ALTITUDES OF 9,000 FEET.

FINEST AUTOMOBILE ROADS IN THE WORLD.

Automobile and Horse Race Tracks

FIRST CLASS HOTELS

For Information, address—
THE CITY SECRETARY,
BAGUIO, P.I.,
or nearest Office of **THE COAST & SOUTH SEAS TRADING CO., LTD.** [789]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAR.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF AMERICAN INTEREST.

By **CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,**

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Myriad Flowerly Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Glance View of historical interest showing the development of the Forces at the battle of Kowloon is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. KENNEDY.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, make "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAR" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home.

PRICE \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., Messrs. BARNES & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2, Queen's Building. Apply—

THORESEN & Co.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. [3933]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent. For rent and other particulars apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1916. [3940]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 8, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street). Apply to—

WILKINSON & GRIST,
681

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING. For particulars, etc., apply—

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.
685

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
616

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road. Apply—

M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
600

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon. Apply to—

AREATOON Y. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road.
611

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
1333

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building. Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Liquidators,
RUSSELL, BROCKELMAN & Co.
579

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMSHU, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Bank of Canada. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
615

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road. **HOUSE** in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road, Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
32

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road. **THREE ROOMED FLATS** in Hyslop Road, Kowloon. **FOUR ROOMED FLATS** in May Road with every modern convenience including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Closet System. A few flats specially designed for accommodation of European and Chinese tenants. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—

GUMFREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings
1006

VISITORS TO CANTON

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER," BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD. With Illustrations, Maps and Plans. **PRICE** \$1.75

On Sale at—
Messrs. "DAILY PRESS" Office,
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.,
Messrs. BARNES & Co.,
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

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FOR

PRICKLY HEAT.

BUT IS ALSO

AN INVALUABLE PREPARATION

FOR PREVENTING AND

RELIEVING

SUNBURN, FRECKLES AND

ALL IRRITATIONS OF

THE SKIN.

50 CTS. AND \$1 PER BOTTLE.

Prepared only by

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TELEPHONE 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 12th AUGUST, 1916.

CROWN COLONIES AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

REPLYING to a question in the House of Commons this week, the Secretary of State for the Colonies expressed the opinion that it would not be practicable to give the Crown Colonies an opportunity of stating their views individually at the forthcoming Imperial Conference on the resolutions adopted by the recent Economic Conference of the Allies at Paris. It must be admitted that the difficulties, if not insuperable, are formidable. In the first place, the fact that a more or less patriarchal system of government obtains in the Crown Colonies leaves them without the ordinary machinery for ascertaining the views of the majority of the community. The official element has neither the necessary backing nor experience of trade to be able to speak with authority on the questions which will come before the Conference, and though there are, doubtless, Chambers of Commerce in most, if not all, of the Crown Colonies, their delegates would not be invested with the requisite authority to take part in the deliberations of a gathering of Imperial statesmen. Apart, however, from these considerations, the very number of the Crown Colonies presents a serious obstacle to their inclusion. If only one representative were accorded to each there would be nearly thirty in all, and unless the great self-governing Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, the Dependency of India, and the Mother Country were to be in a hopeless minority the Conference would have to possess a membership which would make it unwieldy. On the other hand, the Crown Colonies are so widely distributed and so divergent in character that any attempt to give them collective representation, such as Mr. BONAR LAW's answer would seem to imply, would be most unsatisfactory. Even to group those situated in

comparatively close proximity to one another and experiencing similar conditions would not be an easy task, while to accord representation to a few of the more important would probably give rise to a great deal of heart-burning. Nevertheless, it seems eminently desirable that the Crown Colonies, which, taken as a whole, play no unimportant part in the trade of the Empire, should not be entirely ignored. This is especially true of Hongkong, which serves as the main base of British trade in China, the principal open market of the world where, it may safely be predicted, competition will be extremely keen after the war. It would clearly be an advantage in such a case as this if those with an intimate knowledge of the peculiar local conditions were to place them before the Conference. Perhaps this end could best be attained by inviting each of the Crown Colonies to furnish in writing an expression of its views, ascertained by means of a series of resolutions at a public meeting, for the consideration and guidance of the Conference. The momentous nature of the decisions which the Imperial Conference will be called upon to make is evident from the recommendations submitted by the International Conference at Paris. With those that relate to the steps to be taken during the progress of the war we need not concern ourselves, for they are largely in operation. The proposals for the Reconstruction period, however, contain some very important departures, such as the denial to the Enemy Powers of "most-favoured-nation" treatment; conservation for, and interchange between, the Allied countries of their natural resources; and protective measures against "dumping" and for preventing enemy subjects in Allied countries from engaging in industries which concern national defence or economic independence. The recommendations of a permanent character aim at rendering the Allied countries independent of enemy countries in raw materials and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities; facilitating and improving the interchange of their products; assimilating the laws governing patents, indications of origin, and trade marks; and adopting an identical procedure in regard to patents, trade marks, and literary and artistic copyright which have come into existence in enemy countries during the war. This is admittedly only a framework and everything depends upon the way in which it is filled. Nowhere will the task raise so many complex problems or entail such vital consequences as in the British Empire, and for this reason it is absolutely necessary that those charged with the responsibility of executing it should have at their command the fullest information possible.

CHINESE SCHOOLBOY'S ESCAPE.

THEFT FROM A FRIEND.

A Chinese schoolboy appeared in the dock at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday charged with the theft of \$121 in notes, a promissory note, and a purse. The evidence went to show that some time ago the defendant met another Chinese in the Canton train, and they became friends. On Thursday the defendant was staying in this friend's house in Hongkong, and was resting on a bed and reading a newspaper when complainant had reason to leave his house. Upon his return he found his friend had gone, and that the money, etc., mentioned above were also missing. Information was given to the police and the same evening the lad was arrested as he was about to board a Canton boat. He had \$72 in his possession, also the promissory note, a brand new gladstone bag which he had purchased with the stolen money, along with a straw hat and a suit of silk clothing. He also informed the police that some of the money had been absorbed by a motor-car ride and a good meal. Sentence of four months' hard labour was passed.

LOXLEY AND CO.'S TRADE MARKS.

The trade marks action between Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co. and The Sun Tai firm was announced to have been settled in the Summary Court yesterday. The defendants, the Sun Tai firm, did not appeal, but admitted the infringement of Messrs. W. R. Loxley's "Double Circle" mark, paid a certain sum for damages and costs, and gave an undertaking not to use the mark again.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A NOISY PRISONER.

A Chinese was charged by Detective Sergt. Wills with the theft of 25lbs. of lead from the Loco. Shed at Hung Hom. He was also charged with damaging a police cell at Yau-mat to the extent of \$6. Defendant pleaded guilty to the first charge, and was remanded until to-day for the second charge to be heard and sentence to be passed.

LUKONG CHARGED.

Three charges were preferred against a lukong in Mr. Wood's court. The lukong was employed as a searcher on one of the Canton wharves and he was charged with larceny from the person, accepting a bribe, and also with misconduct.

Inspector Watt said the evidence for the prosecution would show that the lukong searched one of the passengers who came on to the wharf and was asked to accept \$20 to allow the man to pass. During the search some opium pills were found and these the lukong kept, and the \$20 was paid over to him. Subsequently, the lukong was found to be in possession of the pills, but there was no sign of the \$20.

Defendant was remanded for a week, bail being fixed at \$200.

TOBACCO ORDINANCE PROSECUTION.

COMPRADORE CHARGED AT HONGKONG.

At the Hongkong Police Court yesterday Mr. Wood dealt with the first case under the recently passed Tobacco Ordinance. The compradore of the Norwegian steamer *Haldia* was charged with importing two pounds of tobacco into the Colony upon which duty had not been paid. He was also charged with importing four lamps into the Colony without a permit. Mr. Lloyd, from the Imports and Exports Office, prosecuted.

A Chinese Revenue Officer said he was engaged in examining baggage in the praya when he came across a box which contained four lamps. The lamps were seized and it was then found that the large white globes belonging to the lamps were packed with tobacco.

Mr. Lloyd said that lamps could not be imported into the Colony without a permit, and the defendant gave the excuse that he was bringing them to Hongkong for a friend. He did not know of the presence of tobacco.

Mr. Wood imposed a fine of \$25 in regard to the lamps, but said he was of the opinion that the defendant was not aware of the presence of the tobacco. The weed would be confiscated.

EXPORTING COAL.

HEAVY FINE INFLICTED AT HONGKONG.

A fine of \$1,000 was imposed by Mr. Hazeland at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday in connection with a case in which the Hongkong branch of the S. C. Anon. de Navigation Chinoise de Tonkin was summoned for exporting coal without a permit.

Mr. Orme, who appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown, explained that the Company shipped 500 tons of coal on board the *s.s. Moreby*, bound for Saigon. This coal was placed in the hold, but the ship cleared from the port as in ballast, no export permit being applied for. The Company also failed to supply the Imports and Exports Office with a copy of the export statement, i.e., export manifest, within the proper time allowed. Mr. Orme, pointed out the great danger, in time of war, of a ship clearing from the port with 500 tons of coal, about which no mention was made in the ship's papers. This coal, he said, could have been transhipped at sea into a hostile vessel and nothing would have been known about it when the ship arrived at Saigon. The coal was landed in Saigon and it was said it had been used for the vessels of the same Company. Mr. Orme explained that an export permit would probably have been granted on certain conditions, such as the giving of a bond.

The Magistrate imposed the penalty mentioned, the alternative to payment of the fine being twelve months' imprisonment.

THE WAR.

QUIET ON FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

TURKS CHECK RUSSIANS IN CAUCASUS.

AIR RAID ON VENICE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PROGRESS AT POZIERES. BRITISH CONSOLIDATE GAINS.

LONDON, August 10th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—The British further progressed to the north-west of Pozieres. Here we gained all our objectives, which we are consolidating.

We raided a sap to the South of Arras. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to raid our trenches to the north-west of Hulluch.

NO CHANGE.

LONDON, August 10th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—The position is unchanged.

Enemy parties advancing south of Martinpuich have been repelled.

With trench-mortars and maxims we repelled enemy raiders at Martinpuich and no attack developed.

AERIAL LIVELINESS.

Our aeroplanes continued to bomb enemy billets and other points of military importance.

Several enemy machines were driven down in hostile territory in the course of many aerial combats yesterday.

Three of our machines have not returned.

QUIET.

PARIS, August 10th.

A *communiqué* states:—The day has been quiet, except for a lively cannonade north of the Somme and in the region of Thiaumont.

Bad weather continues to hamper our operations.

BUSY FRENCH AIRMEN.

FOUR HUNDRED BOMBS DROPPED.

PARIS, August 10th.

A *communiqué* says:—We progressed in the region of Hem Wood.

Except for a bombardment of Fleury and Chapiteau, the day has been quiet along the Meuse.

Three German aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme.

French air squadrons dropped 400 bombs on railway stations, a battery and bivouacs on the Somme and Verdun fronts.

EPIC STRUGGLE AT GUILLEMONT.

PARIS, August 11th.

The approaches to Guillemont were the scene of an epic struggle. A vigorous British attack was barred by Brandenburg for six hours. A hand-to-hand combat ensued, at the end of which the enemy resistance appreciably weakened. The British advanced towards the village, and they reached the first houses by nightfall, fighting continuously. Meanwhile the French diverted the enemy contingents adjacent to Guillemont, and their progress enabled them to menace and bombard the village from three sides. The enemy remaining is not likely to hold out long.

BRITISH HOLD ALL POSITIONS NECESSARY.

PARIS, August 11th.

The British now hold all the positions necessary for further progress on the Poiriers plateau, but they must consolidate their conquests before reattacking.

THE BALKANS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH BOMBARD DOIRAN.

SAONIEUX, August 11th.

The French have opened a bombardment of the town of Doiran.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIANS CARRY GREAT RAILWAY JUNCTION.

PETROGRAD, August 10th.

It is officially announced that the Russians have carried the great railway junction at Chripline, which is just south of Stanislaw.

The enemy is retreating in disorder.

RUSSIANS IN THE CAUCASUS.

RETIRE UNDER PRESSURE.

PETROGRAD, August 11th.

A *communiqué* states:—There has been heavy fighting in the regions of Mush, Bitlis, and Van and between Kermanshah and Hamadan.

The Russians in the region of Mush and Bitlis retired northwards under heavy enemy pressure.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TAKING OF GORIZIA.

HUGE HAUL OF PRISONERS.

ROME, August 10th.

A *communiqué* says:—So far, over 12,000 prisoners have been captured at Gorizia.

Our cavalry inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and took several hundred prisoners.

We have occupied Boschini, on the Carso plateau.

Enemy counter-attacks elsewhere failed.

SUDDEN AND SWIFT CAPTURE.

ROME, August 11th.

A *communiqué* says:—The enemy territory captured by the Italians extends to twenty kilometres in length and five kilometres in depth.

The fall of Gorizia was certain when the Duke of Aosta's army stormed the fortified heights west of Gorizia and crossed the bridgeless Isonzo.

FIERCE ONSLAUGHTS.

It is semi-officially emphasised in Rome that the three days' fighting ending in the capture of Gorizia represents one of the most important and fiercest onslaughts on fortified positions in the war up till now.

The Austrians had specially strengthened Gorizia, which was made a strategic pivot. The rapidity of the Italian success was due not merely to formidable artillery and determination of the infantry, but to the secrecy of the preparations for the attack.

The Austrians imagined that their invasion of Trentino had exhausted the Italians; but General Cadorna while maintaining pressure on Trentino, profited by the inner lines between Trentino and the Isonzo to transport troops and material over the Isonzo and launched his offensive at the chosen moment with terrible and irresistible violence.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AIR RAID ON VENICE.

ROME, August 11th.

A *communiqué* states:—Two persons were killed and some damage was done as a result of a hostile air raid on Venice.

An Austrian *communiqué* states that twenty seaplanes dropped three and a half tons of bombs on Venice, causing the greatest destruction. It is also stated they caused dozens of fires. One fire at the cotton mills is said to have been visible for twenty-five miles.

DAMAGED ZEPPELIN.

AMSTERDAM, August 11th.

The *Telegraph* states that a badly damaged Zeppelin coming from the west descended in Belgium.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KUT PRISONERS.

LONDON, August 11th.

The *Times* states that a traveller saw the Kut prisoners proceeding towards Tarsus. They were in the poorest condition, being reduced to merely skin and bone. Forty officers were in hospital at Tarsus, and were being well attended, but the Turks had the fewest of medical supplies. Reassuring messages, however, had been received in England from the prisoners at Angora.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

LONDON, August 11th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Government had warned the Porte that it would be held personally responsible for the safety of the British prisoners in Turkey.

Mr. H. W. Forster:—We have now 425 Turkish officers and 9,698 men prisoners, exclusive of those recently captured in Egypt.

HEALTH OF TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, August 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. W. Forster stated he feared that he could not say that the general health of the troops in Mesopotamia had been good, but every effort was being made to combat disease. The Sanitary Commission in the Mediterranean had been sent to Mesopotamia to assist the local medical authority.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, August 11th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the situation in Persia had recently decidedly improved by the arrest and dispersal of the Germans and their agents. There was good reason for hoping that the improvement will be maintained. He hoped that an Anglo-Persian arrangement respecting financial and other questions will shortly be made. The Persian Government had shown a sincere desire to work with the Allies. (Cheers.) Anglo-Indian officers would be employed officiating the *gendarmerie* in Southern Persia.

MORE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, August 10th.

Another detachment of Russians has landed at Brest.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL RESOURCES.

CREDIT MAINTAINED HOWEVER LONG THE WAR.

LONDON, August 10th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna stated that, deducting £800,000,000 advanced to the Allies and the Dominions, our total indebtedness in March, 1917, is estimated to be £2,640,000,000, which is less than two years' national income. He added that we shall be able to maintain our credit however long the war lasted.

INTERNED PRISONERS. AGREEMENT TO EXCHANGE.

LONDON, August 10th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government had agreed to an exchange for British of German interned men over 45 years of age, on condition that those remaining interned were exchanged in equal numbers.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

COPENHAGEN, August 11th.

During the debate in the Rigsdag on the Bill for ratifying the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, the Ministers explained that the motive of the sale was the danger of eventual complications if Denmark continued, as in 1913, to decline the offer of the United States.

The Minister of Finance, replying to the Opposition criticisms, asked what Denmark could do if the United States seized the Islands.

The debate was adjourned.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN RETREAT PLANNED.

MIDDLE OF JUNE.

LONDON, August 10th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says:—We possess evidence that the Germans had prepared plans for a retreat in the middle of June.

It is pointed out that this apparently explains the sudden military measures taken in Holland then, as the Germans would, if possible, have retreated by the shortest way, across the Dutch Province of Limburg.

UNDUE OPTIMISM.

LONDON, August 11th.

Undue optimism arising from the Allies' successes is deprecated by experts, who point out that the Italians must still conquer the bulk of an extensive natural fortress before reaching Trieste.

The fall of Stanislaw, which is cut off from railway communication between the enemy armies north and south of the Dnieper, is unlikely without severe fighting.

Though Austria seems to be reeling, the collapse of Germany is not near.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF TURKISTAN.

PETROGRAD, August 10th.

General Kuropatkin has been appointed Governor-General of Turkistan.

TSAR HONOURS BRUSILOFF.

PETROGRAD, August 11th.

The Tsar has awarded General Brusiloff with a sword-of-honour set with brilliants.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

LONDON, August 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said that there was no reason for recommending the allotment of the German Rhodes Scholarships to other parts of the Empire.

LAND SETTLEMENT FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

LONDON, August 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. J. Tennant stated that the Duke of Sutherland had offered an estate of twelve thousand acres west of the river Naver, in the county of Sutherland, for land settlement by soldiers and sailors equally, and that the offer had been accepted.

TRAINING RESERVE.

LONDON, August 11th.

Regulations have been issued for the formation of a Training Reserve, composed of surplus recruits, in order to supplement the regimental reserves. The Training Reserve will be available for the supply of any battalion whose reserves are exhausted. The training regiments will bear a number instead of a name.

LORD LANSDOWNE TO RESIGN.

LONDON, August 11th.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that Lord Lansdowne will shortly resign owing to failing health.

The resignation has no political significance.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

LONDON, August 11th.

In the House of Commons, the Government of India Bill passed its second reading.

POOR HARVEST PROSPECTS IN HUNGARY AND GERMANY.

In the Hungarian lowlands it is feared that the harvest yield will be below the average, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to suppress the expression of public discontent (says the Hungarian correspondent of *The Times*).

There are unmistakable signs of general unrest, mostly caused by the enormous sacrifices for the defence of Galicia and by the apprehension that the Hungarian forces will prove insufficient if called upon to defend their native country.

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* early last month published the following agricultural report:—The weather in the greater part of Germany has recently been very wet. How far the wet has caused serious damage cannot yet be estimated. We must be prepared, however, for this year's harvest beginning much later than usual and for the harvesting itself to be more difficult because of the reported laying of the corn by the rain.

THE SITUATION IN CANTON.

THREE DAYS' TRUCE DECLARED.

DESULTORY FIRING.

(By Our Special Representative.)

On Thursday Lung's men at Shek-wai-tong were driven further down the river to a village called Fong Chuen, where there are a number of mission houses, and where several Europeans live. Li's men and Shum's men are here making strenuous efforts to drive Lung from the foreshore, where he has men from Shek-wai-tong right down to the Standard Oil Godowns, at Pak-ho-tong. If they succeed it will be a serious matter for Lung, whose men will have to retire across Honam from around Pak-ho-tong. This would probably make Li Fook Lam, "the King of Honam," declare for one side or the other and would settle the question of Macao Fort and stop the fighting in this quarter. Li Fook Lam is supposed to be favourable to Lung, but the general opinion seems to be that if Lung's troops in this quarter are beaten he may come in on Shum's side.

A truce has been declared for three days from yesterday, but there has been fighting, nevertheless. Both sides, it is understood, have arranged to talk over matters and to stop fighting in the meantime; but although the report is official, it is difficult to believe this, as there was intermittent firing all last night and this forenoon in the vicinity of Fong Chuen and Wong Sha. To the north-west of the city all seems to be quiet. Lung is in a very strong position here, and it is not expected that there will be any more attacks in this vicinity unless the insurgents are reinforced. Another Chinese story which is common all over the place this morning is to the effect that the heaviest fighting so far is to be expected to-morrow, and that Shum is ready for a more determined attack than he has hitherto been able to deliver.

There was a lot of firing across the river from Shamson last night and this morning the river-front at Shek-wai-tong was deserted.

I made a trip to the fighting zone on the other side of the river this morning, during a lull in the fighting. The river-front near Shek-wai-tong is in normal times crowded with sampans and junks of all kinds, and there is always a great deal of traffic hereabouts. This morning there was one other boat to be seen, and the place was absolutely deserted. I landed about 400 yards up the Fat Creek and met a contingent of soldiers wandering about in a lost sort of manner. There were about 45 men, but there was no officer in charge of them; they seemed to be just out for a walk. I tried to find out who they were and what they intended to do, but all I could get was that they were Li's soldiers who had been fighting during the night. On both sides the soldiers seem to take things in a very casual way. They stop for meals at the same time, and seem to think that there is a time to fight, a time to rest, and a time to enjoy themselves.

These men had very serviceable-looking rifles, but very poor clothing. Every man had a belt with 100 rounds of ammunition in clips of 5, and many of them had, also, a bandolier containing about the same number of rounds. Half of them carried umbrellas, some of them slung on their backs and some carried in their hands. One man had a rifle, umbrella, and a long sword tied together. All carried bundles of one kind or another, mostly clothing. Some had military caps, some ordinary coolie bamboo hats, and many had no headgear at all. While I was there they squatted down in a body and had a great argument about something, but they did not seem to come to any agreement, and certainly there did not appear to be anyone there who had any control over them.

At Wong Sha there was a great to do this morning. There were many soldiers about and they were very busy around the railway station and the jetty on the river at this point. These are Lung's men, and they certainly seemed to know what they were doing.

On the jetty Lung has three good looking guns. I could not get near enough to find out how big they were, but I should say that they were about 18 pounders. These guns have not been used for the last few days, and any firing in this vicinity has been from the gunboats that are moored here. There are more gunboats around Wong Sha to-day and they look very business-like.

Altogether from this side it looks as if an attacking force would not have a chance, and as if Lung is in a position to more than hold his own.

Li, the new Governor, who is supposed to arrive in Canton soon, has sent a force to Shu Hing on the West River, where Shum has his headquarters. Everything in the West River from Wuchow to Canton is quiet, and the different points are being guarded by Shum's gunboats.

THE WORTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

TRIBUTES OF LORD FRENCH AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The message which Viscount French issued to the Indian Corps on their departure from France has been officially published in India, some six months later than that of the King, presumably because it throws additional light upon the extent to which they were employed and the losses they suffered.

Lord French describes the British troops of the corps as having borne themselves in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the Army.

"The Indian troops" (he adds) "have shown most praiseworthy courage and novel and trying conditions, both of climate and of fighting, and have not only upheld but added to the good name of the Army which they represent. This is all the more praiseworthy in view of the heavy losses among the British officers, which deprived the Indian ranks of many trusted leaders whom they knew well, and of the fact that the drafts necessary to maintain your strength have frequently had to be drawn from regiments quite unconnected with the units they were sent to reinforce. You have done your work here well."

I thank you for the services you have rendered while under my command, and trust that the united efforts of the Allies may soon bring the enemy to his knees and restore peace to the world."

A no less emphatic tribute, and one taking a wider sweep, was paid by the Secretary of State for India, when presiding at the lecture of Sirard Daljit Singh, at the lecture of the Indian Council, upon the Sikh at a meeting of the Indian Section, Royal Society of Arts.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Indian Army had served for the first time in a great European War; it had been employed not only in France, but in Egypt, in Gallipoli, at Aden, in East and West Africa, and in Mesopotamia. Wherever there had been work to do and stout hearts had been needed, India had sent her sons to play their part with the men of other portions of the Empire in defence of their Sovereign's Crown and of the liberties of the Empire to which they belong.

ON THE KOVEL FRONT.

THE GERMANS' LOST CHANCE.

There has been a lull on this front during the past few days after three days of terrific German attacks, which have been beaten off along the whole line with extremely heavy losses to the enemy (says Mr. Stanley Washburn, *The Times* Special Correspondent with the Russian Forces, writing on July 1st). The result of these encounters has tended to increase the optimism of the situation here, and great relief is felt that, in spite of the extraordinary efforts of the Germans, they are unable to impress the Russian defence.

There is a far deeper significance in these past few days than perhaps appears superficially. When Kovel was threatened, Germany, with characteristic energy, began to throw huge masses of troops into this front, concentrating much more rapidly than it is possible for the Russians to do. The golden chance was to break the Russians while they were exhausted by the continuous battles of the previous two weeks, to retake Lutsk, and to restore the balance on this side.

For several days, while adjusting themselves to meet this blow, the Russians fought like heroes, until the Germans apparently suspended their furious assault, realizing that what they could not accomplish in the early days of the movement here they were decreasingly likely to achieve when the Russians had had sufficient time to prepare for their blow.

Possibly the world will now begin to realize that the supposed superiority of the Germans over the Russians is to a great extent a question of material, not of soldiers. The Germans must now learn that it was an entirely different question fighting the Russians when they had no arms or munitions from meeting them now that they are well equipped. Probably also the German formations, even their crack corps, have a far lower capacity in a driving movement than ever before, while there is little question that the human material of the Russians to-day is equal to their first line, plus the asset of officers and generals who have had two years' experience of warfare.

It is too early to draw definite conclusions, but it is possible that the Germans' superiority is passing from them entirely, and that another month may possibly see them definitely conducting defensive war.

EFFECT OF BRITISH BLOCKADE.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES OF UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

The *Weekly Record of Exports* from New York, compiled by the National City Bank, shows that during the week ended 20th May, the total exports were valued at \$3,994,538, as compared with \$4,176,050, during the corresponding week of last year, and 15,353,810 in 1914.

As regards the effect of the blockade, the following table is instructive, showing the week's exports (in dollars) to the countries named:—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Denmark	463,799	855,173	23,496
France	3,338,439	4,317,127	1,449,708
Greece	935,068	445,173	2,340
Holland	359,639	1,704,412	725,468
Norway	498,784	51,337	19,238
Russia	2,143,114	800,751	426,423
Sweden	76,690	1,830,225	78,086
Britain	14,751,403	6,237,141	2,822,519

Perhaps the most striking indication in the above table is the very marked decrease in American exports to Holland and Sweden as compared with last year.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong Connecting with From Colombo

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" 15th August.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.
LONDON "CITY OF NORWICH" On 24th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to Messrs. & Co., Canton.

Hongkong 3rd August, 1916

GENERAL AGENTS

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG "KAIFONG" On 12th Aug., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI "YINGCHOW" On 13th Aug., 10 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN "KUEICHOW" On 14th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "TAMING" On 15th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "CHENAN" On 16th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "HINKIANG" On 17th Aug., No. 2.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAY" and S.S. "SALAMIS"
MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation, Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "HINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Charge on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1916.

Telephone 36.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAILAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 3 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1916.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "SHIRALA" 5300 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on—

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 6th August, 1916.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO	Frid 7		1916	1916
NORF	Aug. 25	*MOOLTAN	Sept. 25	Oct. 3
MAITA	Sept. 8	*KASHGAR	Oct. 8	Oct. 15
NAMUR	Sept. 23	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVAHA	Oct. 20	*MORRA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORF	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	*MONGOLIA	Dec. 17	Dec. 24

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
MALTA	TUESDAY, 15th August
NAMUR	SUNDAY, 27th August
SARDINIA	SATURDAY, 9th September

* Shanghai only.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
SOMALI	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	Sept. 20	Sept. 29

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

R. V. D. PABE,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	*ATSUTA MARU Capt. Itano	18,000	About 20th Aug.
	*HITACHI MARU Capt. Tomioka	5,500	THURSDAY, 24th Aug., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	*YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Shinoh	12,500	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 4 P.M.
	*SADO MARU Capt. Amakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, SAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	*AKI MARU Capt. K. Yokokawa	19,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 4 P.M.
	*TANGO MARU Capt. S. Takano	13,500	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	*KIRIN MARU Capt. Sei	8,000	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	*RANGOON MARU Capt. Mori	8,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*TOSA MARU Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	THURSDAY, 17th Aug.
MOJI and KOBE			
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA			
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	*KITANO MARU Capt. Cope	16,000	FRIDAY, 25th Aug., at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN and SANTOS } WAKASA MARU Sails from Kobe 12,500 Middle Aug.

* Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MOEI, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 97 and 295.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 16th Aug. Noon.
*ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	TUES., 12th Sept. Noon
*PERSIA MARU	9,000—14 knots	THURS., 21st Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	32,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon.
*NIPPON MARU	11,000—16 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000—18 knots	FRI., 15th Sept., Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

* Proceeding to South American Ports.

‡ Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Honolulu.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON \$71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) \$120.
" " " NEW YORK \$60. " " " \$96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO \$45. " " " \$68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, LIMA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails
ANYO MARU 19,500—16 knots TUESDAY, 12th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, AGENT,
King's Building, 1213

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA } A. BEHC ... On or about 13th Aug.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOUBANE and SAIGON } ATHOS ... On or about 28th Aug.
(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING

Telephone 740

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA,

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA

* CANADA MARU ... FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.
"SHINKOKU MARU" ... MONDAY, 21st Aug., at 7 A.M.

JAVA LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SURABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY

* "AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 13th Aug., at Noon.
* "SOSHU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at 9 A.M.
* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Proceeding to Anping and Tamsui.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbor Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS		On 26th Aug., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	18th Sept.	On 4th Oct., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless (G.P.) Telegr. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, First Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Fluorescent Light. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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